



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

of the editor as well as to the fact that it was used in the classroom previous to publication. Some might question the propriety of introducing the nine irregular adjectives so early in the course; as also the marking of *alterius*, at least without a note; or the second person of the perfect subjunctive active. Might not *ante* be noted as an adverb as well as a preposition? Is not *adversus* a preposition also? One feels, however, in spite of a few technical differences of opinion, that the author has put into this beginner's book the results of careful scientific investigation, and has made use of all the latest data pertaining to the study of beginning Latin.

In general, I would say that Professor D'Ooge has very happily prepared a beginner's book which most nearly meets the modern requirements as to size and kind of vocabulary, gradation of the exercise sentences, frequency of reviews, attention to English derivatives, order of grammatical treatment, and finally, in that most difficult particular, the problem of the student's interest. Professor D'Ooge has, I think, attained his purpose—"to make the course preparatory to Caesar at the same time systematic, thorough, clear and interesting."

C. P. CLARK

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE

---

*B. G. Teubner, 1811-1911; Geschichte der Firma.* In deren Auftrag herausgegeben von FRIEDRICH SCHULZE. Leipzig: Teubner, 1911. Pp. 520.

This stately and well-illustrated volume commemorates in fitting manner the founding a century ago of the business undertaking which has developed into one of the greatest—and for classical scholars the greatest—publishing establishment of the world. Even in America every college boy, if not every school boy, knows its name, though probably very few know that the first two letters in the familiar monogram BGT stand for Benedictus Gotthalf, and fewer still have known that he was born in 1784 and died in 1856. His name has become that of an institution, not of a man. The editor of this memorial history remarks upon the stimulus that the growth of classical studies in America has given to the business of his firm, and we are glad to bear grateful testimony to the high service rendered by "Teubner" to the cause of learning in manifold directions. *Sic C sic CC!*

---

*Greek Religion.* By ARTHUR FAIRBANKS. Cincinnati: The American Book Co., 1910. Pp. 384. \$1.50.

This work has been thoroughly done and well done. The volume includes a very large and carefully selected bibliography which is made unusually valuable by its containing a brief and yet adequate characterization and

criticism of the most important works cited. But the author in all cases goes back to the original sources. One page of his book makes reference to a dozen Greek authors and twenty-five different passages in their writings. There seem to be no loose generalizations. All deductions are made with accurate analysis and the inferences are truly brilliant as well as subtle. The statements are clear and precise. Rarely does one come upon a sentence that seems to require a second reading. The seventy-six pictures have been well chosen and are placed exactly where each ought to be. The mechanical features in general are as faultless as are those of other volumes in this excellent Greek series which is being issued under the supervision of Professor Weir Smyth of Harvard University. A careful reading has disclosed no errors of print.

Probably the most important service that the book renders lies in showing clearly that there is a distinction between Greek religion and Greek mythology and that the Greeks, the most intellectual people that the world has ever known, were also most truly and profoundly religious. The book should be read by all in the light of the definition of religion expressed by words found on p. 306: it is "the function of religion to create a living harmony between the human spirit and the essential reality of the universe in which man lives." Reading thus, the Christian believer finds much of his own faith confirmed while many expressions and practices in the New Testament are illumined by explanations that have their proper context. At the same time the student of art and civilization in general has clearly pointed out to him the inseparable connection between religion and the genesis of the adornments for which the Athenian acropolis always will be famous. The student of sociology and ethics discovers that "the search for relief from the evils of life, which at many periods in human history has driven men to luxury and selfish pleasure, or again to asceticism or to superstition, in later Greece, as in these days, produced "Ethical Culture" societies. The student of philosophy has traced for him the development of Greek thought until its prevailing forms "involved the recognition of ultimate ideals which could only be understood in the light of religion." The student of literature learns that the religious influence was most dominant at Athens, where every phase of Hellenism found its highest and most characteristic expression during the fifth century, when Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, and Aristophanes wrote and Socrates taught. The student of Latin literature in particular is enabled to account for the religious and mythological inconsistencies which are met in Vergil, Ovid, and Horace.

Treatments of these topics and of similar ones, with all their details, are readily found by use of the complete and satisfactory index with which the volume is provided. This convenience makes the book to be of immediate value, in great contrast with most of the other treatments of the subject.

Those persons who are not disposed to make a thorough study of the subject would do well to follow the author's suggestion by passing directly

from the introduction to Part II ("Historical Sketch of Religion in Greece") and Part III ("Religion and Other Phases of Life in Greece"). Part I treats of "Forms of Religious Belief and Practice in Ancient Greece."

FRANK B. MEYER

THE UNIVERSITY OF WOOSTER

---

*A Companion to Latin Studies.* Edited by JOHN EDWIN SANDYS, LITT.D. The Cambridge University Press, 1910. Pp. xxxv+891. \$6.

To those familiar with Whibley's *Companion to Greek Studies* this book will need no introduction. While the plan of the two books is the same the latter volume is somewhat more comprehensive in its outline. It contains sections on the "Ethnology of Italy" and the "Topography of Rome" to which the earlier work shows no corresponding chapters. Several subjects are treated in more detail.

"The aim of the present work is to supply in a single volume such information (apart from that contained in histories and grammars) as will be most useful to students of Latin literature." (Preface, v.) The editor has had the assistance of many scholars in his task and it must be said that he has succeeded admirably. He has produced a real handbook on Latin studies and not an encyclopedia like the von Müller *Handbuch*.

The book is divided into ten chapters dealing with: I, "Geography and Ethnology of Italy"; II, "Fauna and Flora"; III, "History" (treating briefly of methods of chronology, followed by full chronological tables); IV, "Religion and Mythology"; V, "Private Antiquities"; VI, "Public Antiquities"; VII, "Art"; VIII, "Literature"; IX, "Epigraphy, Palaeography, Textual Criticism"; X, "Language, Meter, History of Scholarship." In spite of the vast amount of ground covered it is surprising how much detail is packed into these 800 pages. One is surprised to find a complete alphabetical list of provinces (pp. 408 ff.) or sections on roads and travel (p. 422). At the end of each chapter is a short but carefully selected bibliography. The book is freely illustrated.

The chief value of this book is that it makes easily accessible a great mass of facts. It will be especially valuable to those students and teachers of Latin who do not have access to a well-stocked library. To the teacher of history who is not a classical specialist it will be invaluable; and there are few students of Latin, however alert, who will not often be glad to make use of its well-ordered information.

The chapter on Latin literature suffers by being treated in sections and by three scholars. It may be convenient to treat prose and poetry separately, but a comprehensive view of the subject is best obtained by viewing the whole mass of literature as a continuous development. In this respect the chapter on literature in the *Companion to Greek Studies* is much more satisfactory.